(Continued from First Page.) was one of the best of the day and the first one that seemed to touch the feelings of the delegates. The speaker closed by promising 153 electoral votes of the "Solid South" to the nominee of the conventions of the conventions of the conventions of the seement of the conventions speaker closed by promising 153 electoral votes of the "Solid South" to the nominee of the conven-tion, and in the next breath pleading for "har-mony," and the obliteration of "sectionalism." After McKenzie had flushed his speech, Carter Harrison "in the name of 5,000 hungry and 10,000 thirsty Democrats" begged the convention to ad-journ until evening, but the spectators were not yet tired of eloquence and the delegates were against any delay.

against any delay.

A MISSISSIPPIAN ON BAYARD. The calling of Mississippi brought to the platform General Charles E. Hookef, a one-armed ex-Confederate soldier, who, in a hot and glowing speech in favor of Bayard, declared that the Democratic party does not intend to be split in twain by differences on the tariff question, which showed that General Hooker has an abiding faith in the straddling ability of the party. the declared that not an act of Bayard's life will need defence. Then he turned his attention to the divisions in New-York, and plainly declared that in order to win, the party must take its nominee from some other State-a declaration which provoked tumultuous applause among the anti-Cleveland men. He asthat Bayard would not only carry New-York, but New-Jersey and Connecticut -a declaration which was received with less favor. When General Hooker denounced the aspirations to the Presidency of "men of mediocre ability and sulfied private character" significant glances were exchanged and general curiosity was manifested to know at whom the allusion was dr rected. The enriosity was not gratified. CLEVELAND'S NAME PRESENTED.

The man who had come to nominate Governor has been Mr. Lockwood's boast that Cleveland is his political foster-child; that he it was who nominated him for Sheriff, for Mayor and for Governor. In his speech he set himself up only as his fosterbrother, but the allusions to three offices which had already theen filled by Cleveland suggested that there might be some similarity between his confronting fate and the fate of one of the heroes celebrated by the sweet singer of Michigan. First he went to Waukegan, next helwent to Skowhegan; then he went to Chicago, which proved his final everthrow. The call of New-York was received with a neisy demonstration, which was renewed three or four times, each time, however, with lessening force. The whole outburst was of not more than two or three minutes' duration, and the last efforts were plainly pumped up under heavy pressure. Lockwood's speech was artful in its artlessness. It presented only the one side of. Cleveland's political character—his presumed availability—and left open a vulnerable side in the formission of all arguments of a positive character, which Tammany orators were not slow intermine to good account. It made use too, of a in the Jomission of all arguments of a positive character, which Tammany orators were not slow in turning to good account. It made use, too, of a double-edged tool in its effort to relegate into the backgroundthe merits of the seasoned politicians in the party. Lockwood urged as a crowning reason for the nomination that the world is moving fast and that a host of young men are eagerly waiting to use their ballots to help effect a Democratic President and that the candidate must command their sympathies. Lockwood's sverture was made up of the time of responsibility. It was so great that it made him stagger and was increased by his remembrance of the fact that the richest pages of American history were made up of records of Democratic administration, by his painful memories of the dreadful frand still unavenged, and by the tenderness of his personal relations with Cleveland. He confessed the pancity of Cleveland spolitical record by telling of his nomination for Mayor of Buffalo only three years ago. He claimed that the election of Cleveland as Governor meant a popular desire for Democratic rule. When the name of Cleveland was finally mentioned, the applause of the beginning was increased. It died away in weak spasnodic outrule. When the name of Cleveland was finally mentioned, the applianse of the beginning was increased. It died away in weak spasmodic outbursts from spectators in different parts of the hall, and though speaker and chairman waited patiently the great popular wave refused to roll. Lockwood asked the Convention not to let passion or prejudice interfere with its action, and gave the assurance that his man could carry New-York by reason of the purity of his character and administration, his feariess and undaunted courage, and he offered his candidacy on the ground of his integrity, wisdom and Democracy.

Democracy.

Slight applause followed his speech, in the midst of which Graily's voice was overheard, clamoring for a hearing. The chairman, having first recognized the chairman of the Illinois delegation, quieted Grady by promising to recognize him next. Illinois put Carter Harrison forward to second Cleveland's nomination, and by a bate-faced piece of demagogy, the Democratic candidate for Governor of Illinois turned the occasion into a boom for himself by appealing to the elements which are strongest in the State. By a coincidence which can hardly have been purely accidental, the hall had become filled a few moments before by thousands who were permitted to enter through an open door, By a coincidence which are strong.

By a coincidence which can hardpurely accidental, the hall had
ew moments before by thousands
ted to enter through an open door, who were permitted to enter through an open door, supposed to be guarded by Carter Harrison's policemen. To these Harrison spoke, piling up expressions of his admiration for the Irish laborers, the Roman Catholics and the German-born citizens in fulsome fashion. His argument came to a head in the statement that he thought lilinous wanted Cleveland and because he felt Cleveland could help the Illinous Democracy in November. Shouts of "Grady," "Kelly," called the attention of the chairman to his promise to recognize Grady, but he ignored it to recognize the chairman of the Minnesota delegation, who amounced his intention Minnesota delegation, who announced his intention to put forward lichard A. Jones to second Cleve land's p. m. nation. Sanahada, paids and's nem nation. Somebody raised an objection and Vilas turned to Grady, who was walking the aisle toward the stage. Then Tammany's onslaught

# A TAMMANY EPISODE.

THE CONVENTION TURNED INTO A POW-WOW BY THE BRAVES-GRADY EXCITES A WAR DANCE. [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

CHICAGO, July 9.—Convention-goers to-day were treated to a debate the like of which never before was heard in a National Convention, and which would not be possible except in a National council of the Democratic party. The convention is a dull one. There is little eathusiasm and most of it seems to be forced, but to-day there was plenty of noise. The "strikers" of Tammany and the formers" of the County Democracy, who sit in the galleries, watch the proceedings intently and express their approval or disapproval with an easy neachalance and cool disregard of propriety which at times impart an unmistakeably wardcaucus flavor to the alleged deliberations of the convention. The first symptom of an open outbreak by the Tammany men appeared when Chairman Manning, of the New-York delegation, cast 72 votes in favor of proceeding at once with the nominating speeches.

EGrady was on his feet instantly, gestionlating violently and shouting: "I hold in my hand-," which incomplete sentence he repeated some twenty times amid cries of "Put him out," "Sit down," Go it, Grady," mingled with yells of delight from the Tammany delegates, who shouted, "Grady," "Grady," until they were hoarse. Governor Waller, of Connecticut, was on the floor demanding that order be restored in the galleries. After a long wrangle Grady was permitted to say that the actual vote of New-York was 49 for to 19 against the proposition. Matters then ran on rather smoothly, and the spectators were becoming weary of fifth-rate eloquence in behalf of different candidates, when the State of New-York was called, and Cleveland's name was placed in nomination. The speeches in his favor had been uttered, and there had been some shouting and hat waving in his honor, when the Tammany men suddenly awoke and began to yell for Grady. He was seen vainly struggling to be heard, and at last he was allowed to come forward and speak. His boyish face and rotund figure were recognized as he mounted the steps leading to the stage. Mr. Manning's face turned dark, and the Cleveland men saw that Grady meant mischief. The crowd saw with delight that the young orator's hands were filled with ammunition against Cleveland, in the form of documents.

GRADY'S ASSAULT UPON CLEVELAND. His speech quickly fanswered their expectations, It was a dashing, audacious and merciless attack upon Cleveland, He boldly said at the very beginning of his speech that the Cleveland managers asked the Democracy to sacrifice the Presidency. "Cleveland cannot carry New-York," he loudly

exclaimed. "I call the gentleman to order," said General Bragg, of Wisconsin; "and I make the point of order that the gentleman is not nominating a candidate." Cries of " put him out," came from Tammany and County Democracy partisans scattered about the hall. The Cleveland men were evidently in a state of great rage. Grady calmly stood on the

platform waiting for the tumult to cease. Chairnan Vilas said that he would have to rule that the gentleman was out of order; he was not speaking to the question. Aid came to Grady from an unexpected quarter. Chairman Manning was seen stalking in the aisle, looking pale and resolute. "I ask," he said, "on behalf of the New-York delega-

tion, that the gentleman be permitted to proceed." Thenceforward Grady said all he cared against Cleveland without interruption from the Cleveland They sat silent, gritting their teeth, as he argued that Cleveland would not be able to get the votes of the laboring men of New-York; that Cleveland was elected by Republicans as Governor as a rebuke to a Republican "machine," but was a now attempting to gain the Presidency by the use of "machine." In the midst of his speech he said: Mr. Lockwood says the world moves fast; yes, it does move fast when you are asked to put Cleveland ahead of such veteran Democrats as McDonald, Thurman, Bayard, Randall and Carlisle."

WHAT MAXNARD'S DEFEAT SHOWED. Grady then pointed to Maynard's defeat in New-York as a proof that Cleveland had dissipated his great majority. This statement brought forth cries of rage from the Cleveland men. For three minutes Vilas had to pound for order. Grady then artfully praised all the Democratic candidates but Cleveland, arousing storms of approving cheers. He promised New-York to any Democratic candidate except Cleveland. The Cleveland people were e except Cleveland. The Cleveland people were d to see Grady leave the platform, but had only a moment's peace.

COCKRAN SECONDS GRADY. W. Bourke Cockran mounted the stage and renewed the attack upon Cleveland. He said that he took the platform to nominate a man who could carry New-York, namely, Allen G. Thurman. That man had never vetoed a five-cent fare bill; the laboring classes were for Thurman. Twenty-five delegates from New-York protested against Cleveland was Daniel R. Lockwood, of Buffalo. It | Cleveland's nomination. The convention was asked to nominate an untried man. cleveland was not Tilden. They had been told that the mantle of Tilden had failen on Cleveland. When the mantle of a giant falls upon the shoulders of a dwarf he was doomed to be smothered. This was the case with Cleveland. Several times General Bragg tried to stop Cockran, but Mr. Vilas overruled the point of

order.

Edgar K. Apgar replied to Grady and Cockran, his chief point being that 100,000 Republicans in New-York would vote for Cleveland. Mr. Kelly had said in 1876 that Tilden would not carry New-York, but this prophecy proved to be untrue. The same thing would occur the present year if Cleveland were nominated. The

ing.

For convention interviews and a continuous story of the day from another independent observer, see page 5.

### CONVENTION DETAILS.

THE FAVORITE SONS ARE NAMED.

CLEVELAND, THURMAN, M'DONALD AND CARLISLE NAMED-RENEWING THE PROTEST IN NEW-YORK. Chicago, July 9.—The convention was opened with prayer by Bishop McLaren, of the diocese of Chicago. He prayed that the proceedings might be tempered by the sober contemplation of the future, so that future generations might enjoy the results of law and regulated liberty and not have to suffer the consequences of a rash disregard of the eternal laws of God; that the influences of patriotism might be supreme in the covention, and that inings might be done in it for the welfare of the land and the glory of God.

Mr. Jenkins, of Wisconsin, sent up a communication from the Committee on Resolutions, saying that the until to-morrow morning.

mittee on Credentials, presented the report, which included the list of delegates to the convention, and added: "In Massachusetts, a contest appearing in the XIIth Congressional District, your committee, after a full investigation of the facts, unanimously recommend that Joseph Callan, E. McLearned, A. L. Berry and George H. Bloch be admitted to this convention, and each shall be entitied to one-half vote. Your committee unanimously recommend that the following names of delegates from the several Territories embraced in the call of the National Democratic Convention and the District of Columbia be admitted to the floor of this convention, participating in its deliberations, and that they be entitled to vote upon

all questions." [Applause.] Mr. Frame, of Missouri-I move that the report of the mittee be adopted.

Mr. Randolph, of New-Jersey, offered as an amendment

Mr. Randolph, of New-ersey, onered as an amendment the following resolution:

Resolved. That the Territorial delegates be not allowed to vote on the floor of this convention.

Mr. McArthur, of Oregon, spoke against the amend-ment. The amendment was rejected and the report releases.

stricted in its choice of chairman to the members of the committee.

The report of the Committee on Permanent Organization was then made, the name of W. H. Vilas, of Wisconson, being presented as president, with a list of vice Tresidents (one from each State) and several secretaries and assistants, and it was ordered that the secretaries and clerks of the temperary organization be continued under the permanent organization. The report was unanimously adopted. The Chair appointed as a committee to escort Mr. Vilas to the chair Thomas A. Hendricks, of Indiana Road applaise which prevailed for several minutes; W. W. Armstrong, of Ohio; W. H. Parsons, of teorgia; John N. Henderson, of Texas; John A. Lay, of Missouri; Mr. Sparks, of Blinois; Smith M. Weed, of New York. (Loud applause.) When Mr. Hendricks arcse he was greeted with great chesting, and the committee proceeded to the place ast apart for the Wisconsin delegation, and conducted Mr. Vilas to the platform.

Vilas to the platform.

INTRODUCING THE CHAIRMAN, When quiet had been partially restored Mr. Hubbard, the temporary chalrman, introduced the elected permanent chairman in the following words:

GENTLEMEN OF THE CONVENTION: I have the honor to introduce to you the Hon. Mr. Vilas, of Wisconsin [loud applianse] as the elected—unanimously elected—permanent president of your holy. [Loud applianse] Thunking you most kindly for the couriesy and the attention and the charity you have shown me. I invoke it for him who will neel it much less than I have needed it. [Loud and long continued applianse.] I resign. Mr. Villas said:

GENTLEMEN OF THE NATIONAL DEMOCRACY: I know GENTLEMEN OF THE NATIONAL DEMOCRACY: I know full well that this mark of your favor is no personal compliment but is a recognition of the young bemocracy of the Northwestern States (bond appeause), and I claim it to be justly their due [loud appeause) as a tribute for their lotty zeal and patriotism, for their long and gallant struggle against an outamineering foe, and for their great and growing numbers; (appliance) and I had it as a presace and protetype of their coming triamphs. (Appliance) But I am proud, though homored beyond all deserving. In being selected as their representative, and I gratefully acknowledge my obligation and render you hearty thanks for the homor you have been pleased to confer. [Applaune.] No pleige is necessary for the continuance of their devotion; as it has hitherto been so it will abide in the contest now at hand, pure, unselfish, resolute and untimobing, till its great object shall be achieved in the restoration and security of upright and constitutional government. [Loud applause.]

applause. Fellow de egates: You are assembled to consider a Fellow de egales: You are assembled to consour a great cause, to pronounce a most momentous judgment; your hand is on the belm of a mighty nation of free men. Fifty-five millions of free men, who are, and one hundred millions who soon will be, our nation, earth's greatest, noblest free society, will rejoice in the well-considered work of this convention. [Applause.] Its import and millions who soon will be, our nation, cartie's greatest, noblest free society, will recipied in the well-considered work of this convention. [Applause.] Its import and value lie not in mere partisan snecess, in touching the spoils of office. It is a nobler opportunity. The hour is premant with mighty possibilities of good to men. Liberty—constitutional liberty—strangling in the surf of corruption, injustice and favoritism, crics aloud for resuscitation, for purification and reform. [Applause.] An assemblize of ponticians such as long possession of unificensed power creates but recently filled this hall with clamor, and it is said to have been tow well manufactured to have been the product of infant industry. [Laughter.] They have announced their purposes, and they claim the submission of the country as if it were theirs to command. How have they met the just expectation of this latelligent people! Like some corporations which have flourished under their auspices, they have Issued a watered stock of promises [laughter, jand every one a confession. They have promise redress only of disorders they have themselves communicated to the body politic. [Laughter and applause.] They proffer the infection to cure the disease. [Laughter.] They have tendered nothing adequate or worthy to the fervent aspirations and high hopes of this patriotic and progressive people. To a country which rejoices in restored unity and concord they tender the renewal of sectional strift. To a Nation which feels the impalse of a mighty growth and yearns for leadership in noble prosperity, they offer the inspiration of National calamity and misfortune. To a proud and sensitive people, demanding decease; in the selection and cleanliness in the hosting of their public stations, they offer the glided arts of skilful demagogism. [Applause.] The best from a proud and sensitive people, demanding of their public stations, they offer the glided arts of skilful demagogism. [Applause.] The burden of their campaign is already misde manifest, shouting and—

slaved by fraudulent usurpation of their places. [Applause.] She has seen a Kational election perverted by the stream of money which flowed from gaping wounds at Washington. Can she rise a third time, I again submerged by her enemies I

DEMANDING THAT THE OUTS SHALL BE IN. Gentlemen, no patriot here can contemplate contempoous events without a profound convictions that the duties of this hour rise far beyond partisanship. There is one supreme question before us: bow shall we most surely duttes of this hour rise far beyond partisanship. There is one supreme question before us; how shall we most surely rescue the Republic I I know you will parten me for saying it is no time for personal devotion or a personal canvass. No man has the slightest claim to our personal preferences, and we have no personal preferences, no personal preferences, no man has the slightest claim to our personal preferences, no man has the slightest claim to our personal preferences, no man has the slightest claim to our personal preferences, no man has the expectant heps which is turned to this convention from every quarter of this turned to this convention from every quarter of this turned to this convention from every quarter of this turned to this convention of members, in personal and material characteristics, but also in the minds of the people, and in the composition of political forces. We have ceased to fight in fratrendal war; the sin of slavery has been purged; the crime of secession has been purged; both are at an ead and the chained man's sorrows are forever closed, and stand in memory only as saferhards for the National justice, peace and union forever. (theers.) The horrors of the creadful hour of histonic for animestry, the fruits of their labor and sacrifices, the hour of peace and concord, the embrace of friends, after bitter war, the restored lay of happy liberty and enduring union are their highest honor, and the mest noble chaplet that ever crowned a solidier's memory. Who fains adding spark of emily, strips the tenderest leaves from that laurel leaf of giory (cheers). In doubly wicked he who perils a Nation's peace and happmess to serve by such ends a vain ambitton. (Cheers, The day for such attempts has passed.)

A new generation is on the secue of action, an clucated and intelligent generation. They unde

action, an educated and intelligent generation. They understand our institutions. They comprehend the tremendous growth and capabilities of this country and they accept the responsibilities which have devolved upon them. Their realizing sense is keen that the welfare and progress of this people demanded—bave long demanded—an utier and radical change in the administration of the Government. Applause. They have heard repeated promises of reform with each recurring election, and with disgrace and shame they witness each new administration discover deeper iniquities than those it promised to amend (Applause.)

There is a growing conviction that the one reform which will work all others, and is the condition of all is the utter defeat of the present party in power, and there is but one hope. It is van to look to any new party organization. The prosperity and procress and hope of this republic rest to-day upon the wisdom and patriotism of the Democracy now here in convention. It is adequate to the great responsibility. It is the party which brings down the traditions and responsibility and responsibility of the prometry of Thomas Jefferson, of James Madison and of Andrew Jackson. As they taught and led it, it stands to-day the party of the recole for honesty, capacity and decily in the paths exprise; for strict principles of political economy in their public affairs; for encouragement of every art and industry, the development of trade and manufactures, with equal justice to all. It stands a they inspired it, the party of the people, for the generous diffusion of knowledge, the elevation of ever man, for common rights, and equal operanities for all, the resounce enemy of monopoly of class favoritism and corporate oppression, the friend of labor, the inspiration of youth, the nursery of freemen. It has shared the vicisatindes, the frailies, the faults of humanity, it has profited by the sweet ness of adversities, and it stands forth to-duy—with a disciplined patriotism fitted to fivoke and receive the restoration of t power which for half a century it welded to the Nation's grandeur and g'or, -more than the midious of freemen, a greater number than cast the ballots for Lincoin Breckentidge, Douglass and hell all combined, who compose this pair-totic agargegation. For nearly twenty years it has been recruited steedily and constantly from the upright and fearless, who preferring the rewards of self-respect to the allurements of power, have slasken the dust from their feet and departed from the Solom, of so-called Republicanism. It has exchanged for these the vental and time-serving men its own former possession was sought the spoils of has exchanged for these the venial and time-serving men of its own former possession who sought the spoils of offlice where they were to be found. It has received and continually receives new accessions of those who come in the same character. It has called a many compact the fire of the young manhood of this Nation, and the spirit of victory rales its councils and rules in the front of its bat-tle. The fatality of blundering has become a Republican possession [bangifer and applause], and the down of God's award to folly, let us pray, may be theirs.

HOPES FOR DEMOCRACY. The triumph of the party of the Republic's hope cannot be longer stayed. A confident expectation may be placed wisdom that the arse step will be taken, and that our Nation shall be again restored to its real station among Nation shall be again restored to its real station among the powers of the earth; its name public and commercial again as of yore, will break the waves of every sea and spread its flag in every sky. We may hope to see the squandering of public wellth cease, pistice to take her place in our laws regulating mance and economy. We may hope to see a bemoeratle people of equality and simplicity and regulity, where happiness may best be found (appairse) and as millions multiply, and the sebtuce earth yields her abundant in crease; while in every form, art and industry employ their cheerful labor, the proudest of set of American citizenship shall arise, not from the tavored sons of wealth, but from the manly freeman who returns with the evening sun from his place of honored lad to the touse which is his own done applanse, where the blossoning vine and the rose beep ak the fragrant happiness of the loved ones at home.

in the arduous duties before my generous forbearance. I stand in greate need of your infinitent consideration by a comparison in which I must suffer with the brilliant services of the di-tinguished gentieman who has her filled this chair, with the well-descreet practite of this convention. I pleaf you my utmost efforts to administer my functions here

HURRYING THE NOMINATIONS.

Mr. Sandan, of Pennsylvania, offered a resolution to expedite the business of the convention by at once calldates of the respective States for nomination to the office of President of the United States. After some discussion, Mr. Massur, of Missouri, moved to affecting and 11 s. in. to-morrow. The metion was sec-orated, and and donderies of "No." was promptly voted down. A motion to tay the resolution on the table was defeated by a call of Stales. At the amounteement of the defeated by a call of States. At the announcement of the vote of the state of New-York, seventy-two tays, Senator Grady sprang to his feet and endeavoted to attract the stiention of the Chair. He was met with a sterm of risses from the gallery and the an lence generally. He still continued to hold the floor and endeavored to airract the attention of the Chair; the uproor became so great that not hing could be done, the harrefused to hear Mr. Grady until after the ballet had been concluded Upon the conclusion of call of States and before vote was amounced, the Chair recognized Mr. Grady, to state the ground of his challenge of the vote of New-York. Mr. Grady sold:

I hold in my hand the official taily of the vote in the delegation from the State of New-York, Dy voting in the allitractive, but he the negative, as if our of the delegation to being present in the convention. I ask that that yote be recorded as east.

Chair—the chairman of the delegation of New

The Chair—The chairman of the delegation of New York will agon state the vote of that state.

Mr. Manning—New-York votes 72 votes.

The Chair—The Chair is unable to entertain the challenge of the gentleman from New-York, and to recognize it as valid upon the facts he states, because as it makes a minuse of this convention, New-York votes under instructions from her convention as a unit upon all questions. After some charges in other States, the secretary amounteed the vote to be Yeas, 282; host, 521. The original resolution was then amended by consent by that that no vote shall be taken on the nomination for President until after the chairform is adopted, and was then passed annid unroarious applause mingled with a loud protest by various delegates.

PRESENTING SENATOR BAYARD'S NAME. Efforts to adjourn failed, and the secretary proceeded with the roll of the tates.

Mr. Gray, of Delaware, in presenting the name of Mr. Bayard said:

MR. PRESIDENT, AND GENTLEMEN OF THE CONVENTION: I am instructed to present to you the name of a man worthy to receive the nonunation for the exaited station of President of these United States. I do so with deep and real/wing sense of the great responsibility that rests upon this convention and upon every member of it to so act that the great opportunity that God himself, we reverently believe, has given its may not pass away unimproved; to so act that the dawning light which liminates our horizon may not be darkened, but may grow and increase into the spiendor of victory in November. The Democracy of this great country demands that you shall give them as a standard bearer in the impending contest one who has been cried in the balance and never found wanting. It demands a stateman, whose wisdom and experience are known of all men. It demands a leader whose culvaline courage will never faiter, and who can and will bring to the dust the plained knights of false pretence and personal dishonor, it demands a man with staffices honor, who will strike corruption wherever it shows its head. It it demands a man with staffices honor, who will bear the electric light of hostile criticism. It demands a man with a private character that will defy the malicinant tongue of sizuater. The Democrats of these United States in a word demand a man who shall his public and private character be the very antilness and opposite of the nomines of the Republican party. I apeas from my heart, I know, but I do not believe that you will think that my affections have altogether taken possession of my head, while I say that the man who has all this and more, and whose name I know is now leaping from your hearts to your lips, is Thomas Francis Bayard, of Delaware (Great appliance.) This republic, this dear country of ours, was recared by such men as these, and the Democratic party will always point with boundless pride to his spotless name and his magnificent career. We, of ask, has defended that great paliantees of resist Inscie Bayord said:
MR. PRESIDENT, AND GENTLEMEN OF THE CONVEN has defended that great paliacium of our liberties, the rights of the States, more gallantly than he! Who has stood with more danutiess courage to resist inscent assertion of arbitrary power, that would have governed some of the fairest States of this Union by military satraps! When did his voice ever fall on any great question that concerned the interests or honor of this country to utter words of wisest counsel, or to combat what he knew to be false! How can you afford to pass him by! What account will you give to the Democracy, who sent you here, if you shall fail to meet the challenge of our opponents by falling to hiazon his name upon our banners! What will you say to the people over this great land, who are now anxiously looking to the deliberation of the convention and waiting to see the lightnings of events fash to the uttermost corners of this Union that name which shall be the watchword in the battle for honest and pure government!

shall be the watchword in the battle for honest and pure government!

Gentlemen of the convention, with Bayard as your candidate you will make no mistake. His name will still the voice of faction and close up the ranks of the Dem, ocracy in every State, he will carry every State, and he will make those States doubt-ful that never were doubtful before. Enthusiasm will take the place of apathy, and will grow and grow as the autumn leaves are failing, until the drear November is made bright and glorious by the Passa of our victory. HENDRICKS NAMES MCDONALD.

When Indiana was called loud cheers resounded

Thomas A. Heydricks came forward amidst a perfect

partial subsidence of the noise a man in the gallery shouted "Three cheers for the old ticket," and they

burst of enthusiasm lasting several minutes.

of Mr. McDonald. Mr. Hendricks said in part:

Mr. PRESIDENT AND GENTLEMEN OF THE CONVENTION:
This is my first experience as a delegate in a National
Convention and as I rise to present the name of a distinguished citizen of Indiana for your consideration in
connection with the office of President of the United
States; I feel the delicacy and great responsibility of the
duty which I have undertaken. I believe the nonsince of
this convention will soon be chosen President of the
United States. I Cheers, I He will be the first inaugusted Democratic President for twenty-four
years. He will come in burthened with all
the duties that usually belong to that high
office, and in addition with such daties and delicate responsibilities as being to the transfer of public affairs suggrated Democratic President for two lystony years. He will come in burthened with all the duties that usually belong to that high office, and in addition with such duties and delicate responsibilities as belong to the transfer of public affairs from the representatives of one party to the representatives of another, after long control by the latter. May I ask your attention while I briefly refer to some of the labors and responsibilities that will require courage, talent and strength on the part of the most President of the United States. The constitution imposes upon the President this duty of making recommendations to Congress of such moustres as he shall deem important and necessary. How delicate and important that duty becomes. The President is clothed with this authority by the Constitution. The Constitution imposing it upon thim Congress will head his recommendations with great care. When Congress convened last December, revenues were atmustly accumulating to excess of the demands of economical government at the rate of over fifty millions a year, and that too, under a revenue system that had been adjusted within one year by the Republican party. When seemoulated gold overflows the vaults of the Treasury and temple extravagant, wasterul, and sometimes corrupt legislation, who can question that revenue reform is the first duty of a successful party. And if the Democratic House had been received by a President in harmony with it, recommending a well-considered system of revenue reform, eliminating the views that nestic in existing laws, and reducing largely the amount of the revenue does any man doubt that now there would have been a great relief from the burden of excessive taxation, and that we would have a system of revenue reform, eliminating the view that nestic in existing laws, and reducing largely the amount of the revenue does not man december to excessive taxation, and that we would have a system of revenue reform, eliminating the view that nestic in existing laws, and reducing largely the amou

hold itself instructed by the scattenent of 1276 in of psition to centralization, to that dangerous spirit of correlment which tends to consolidation in one and the creates, whatever the form of government may be, a recreates, whatever the form of government may be, a real despotism. I have but one other sentiment to refer to before I shall call your attention to the claims which I propose to suggest for the man that I will nominate; and in respect to this sentiment to one is responsible but myself. Will nations never devise a more rational unpire of differences than force! Must blood and treasure always how before international controversies can be sattled! Controversies will arise; they are inevitable; but the envitzable or this use demands that they be referred to the distincteristical-states for settlement by friendly arbitrations. The intervening ocean protects our young republic from the meanes of European arms. It will be a beautiful spectacle if this Republic, so strong and so secure, shall lead the nations in a movement for permanent peace for the relief of the people everywh by from the maintenance of standing armies and ships of war. Mr. President and grathenea, I have to suggest for your consideration, a citizen of the State of everywh c, from the maintenance of standing armies and ships of war. Mr. President and gentlemen, I have to suggest for your consideration, a citizen of the state of indiana—the Honorable Joseph E. McDonald. Houd and long continued appliance, I thank you all for the reception you have given to his nance. He is familiar with the writings of the fathers, and his ophidous are based upon the sentiments that come to him from their pages. He is of clear conception, of strong ludkment, of earnest convictions, fur minded and Jost. No hear that will have occasion to go to the White House when he shall be President. If you shall honor bim with your nondhardon no man will have occasion to find fault with the candid and frack manner of his reception. Gentlemen of the Convention, do no speak for Mr. McDonald alone, I do not speak for myself alone, I do not speak for those thirty gentlemen that have directed me to stand here and speak for them; I speak for a michtly State. [Lond and long continued appinuse.] Intered days ago a Democracy that never steps backward, a Democracy that nexts the contest when and where it may come, instructed these thirty gentlemen and myself to say to you that Joseph E. McDonald its worthy of your consideration as the candidate for the President of the United States. [Lond applainse.]

John W. Fireckenridge then in behalf of California preented the name of Allen G. Thurman in a sented the name of Allen G. Thurman in a rigorous speech. The nomination was seconded by General Durbin Ward, of Olio. In behalf of the state of Kentucky, James A. McKenzle nominated John G. Carlisle, He appeared to the scriment of the Convention representing the Intelligence of the Democracy of America, to confirm him in saying that he came with no unnatural pica in asking that the fact be recognized that the arbitrament of the sword has settled the war, and he presented a peace offering in the person of Kentucky's candidate.

When the State of Mussachusetts, which came next in the list, was called, and Mr. Abbott of that State arose, library and demonstrations of discout were multiple mon all sides. Mr. Abbott simply stated that Massachusetts had no mane to present.

CLEVELAND'S NAME PRESENTED.

When the name of New-York was reached Mr. Manning of New-York, arose and said :

Mr. Cheirman, New York presents the name of Grove leveland, and desires to be heard through Daniel Lock

MR. CHARRAN AND GENTLEMEN OF THE CONVENTION: t is with no ordinary feeling of responsibility, that appear before this convention as representative of the Democracy of the State of New-York (appliance) It is with no orothary feeting of responsibility, that I appear before this convention as representative of the Democracy of the State of New-York [appiause] for the purpose of piacing in nomination a gent-croan from the State of New-York as a candidate for the Presidency of the United States. This responsibility is made greater when I remember that the richest pages of American history have been made up from the resords of Democratic administration. [Applause,] This responsibility is made still greater when I remember that the only bird in the political history done at Washington, an outrage upon the rights of the American people, was in 1876, and that that outrage and that they of justice is still innavenged [applause], and this responsibility is not lessened when I recall the fact that the general material to the time of Democratic music; side by side have we studied the principles of Jefferson and Jackson, and we love the faith in when we believe; and during all this time he has occupied a position econgaratively as a private eitzen, yet always true and always faithful to Democratic principles. No man has greater respect or admiration for the honored manes which have been presented to this convention than myself; buit, gentlemen, the world is moving, and moving rapidly. From the North to the south, new men, men who have been presented to this convention, then when have acted but little in politics, are confing to the front [applause], and to say there are hundreds and thousands of young men in this connext, men who are to cast their first vote, who are nodependent in politics, and they are looking to this convention, praying silently that there shall be no mistake made here. They want to drive the Republican party from pewer. They want to drive the Republican party from pewer. They want to drive the Republican party from pewer. They want to drive the Republican perty from pewer than there can drive the Republican perty from pewer. They want to drive the Republican perty from pewer than three years ago I had

the rights of the people of every class and every condition.

Allthe more than three years ago I had the honor at the city of Buffalo to present the name of this same gentleman for the office of Mayor of that city. It was presented then for the same reason, for the same causes that eity had become corrupt, and had become decorred and political integrity sat not in high places. The people looked for a man who would represent the contrary; and without any hesitation they named Grover Cleveland as the man [at this point, there was a wild burst of applause, some of the New-York delegation, practically the entire Wisconsin delegation as the uproar subsided and comparative order was regulared Mr. Lockwood continued.] The result of that election, and his holding that office was that in less than nine months the State of New-York found herself in a position to want just such a candidate and for such a purpose, and when at the convention in 1832 his name was placed in nomination for the office of Governor of the State of New-York fund hat meant boreast government, it meant purpose, and when at the convention in 1832 his name was placed in nomination for the office of Governor of the State of New-York fund ask you to give to the country, to give the type meant, it meant boreast government, it meant purpose, now, after eighteen months service there, the Democracy of the State of New-York come to you and ask you to give to the country, to give the homograph of the country, and present the name of Grover Cleveland as the standard-bearer for the next four years. I shall indulge in no enlogy of Mr. Cleveland, I shall not attempt any further description of his political career. It is known. His Democracy is known. His saltesmanship is known throughout the length and breadth of the land. And all I ask of this convention is to let no passion, no prepulate influence of New-York on election day. He can by his purity of character, by his purity of character, by his purity of character and the convention, but one word more. Mr. Clev tion.
A little more than three years ago I had the honor at

Senator Grady, of New-York, tried to eatch the eye of the chair, but the chair recognized Mayor Carter Harrison, of Chicago, assuring Mr. Grady he would be recognized in his turn. Mr. Harrison made a speech seconding the nomination of Grover Cleve-land. When he had concluded there were eries of "Kelly" and some confusion, the also seconded the nomination of Mr. Cleveland. The chair then recognized Mr. Grady, of New-York, who came forward to the platform and was introduced by the chair. Before the speaker had begun Mr. Parker, of New-Hampshire, addressed the chair and said: "I rise to a point of order that unless the gentleman arises for the purpose of seconding a nomination—" Here the voice of Mr. Parker was drowned amid cries of "Sit down! sit down! Grady, Grady," and blases. chair then recognized Mr. Grady, of New-York, who came

Isses. The Chair—The gentleman from New-York, having been

The Chair—The gentleman from New York, having been recognized and awarded the floor before, I cannot sustain the point of order that he is not entitled to it.

Mr. Grady, of New-York, then addressed the convention as follows:

Gentlemen of the Convention: You will remember that a little while age at a convention held within these walls, amid the most unbounded enthusiasm outside the floor of the convention, with waving plumes and shouts

were given with vigor. In presenting the name of Mr. McDonald. Mr. Hendrichs said in part:

Mr. President and Gentlemen of the Convention:
This is my first experience as a delegate in a National Convention and as I rise to present the name of a distinguished citizen of Indiana for your consideration in connection with the office of President of the United States; I feel the delicacy and great resoonsibility of the duty which I have undertaken. I believe the nondnee of this convention will soon be chosen President of the Enited States. Cheers. He will be the first indicate the delicacy and great resoonsibility of the States (Cheers. He will be the first indicated by the Cheers of the Carled States. Cheers. He will be the first indicated by the Carled States. Cheers. He will be the first indicated by the Carled States. I convention will soon be chosen to burthened with all the duties that usually belong to that high I don't ask you to take my word for it. I cannot carry the State of New York. (Cheers and hisses).

I don't ask you to take my word for it. I don't ask you to decide a question of veracity as between the gentlemen who favor him and myself. I don't ask you to weigh my opinion against that of any other man, but'l point to you a test as unstring, as certain as the light of day itself, that if Grover Cleveland was the choice of the New-york.

that of any other man, but I point to you a test as unerrine, as certsin as the light of day Reelf,
that if Grover Cleveland was the choice of the NewYork Democracy the last State Convention of
that organization would not be equally divided against
him, and that the delegates are already divided against
him, and that the delegates are already divided between
his fitents and his opponents. [Cheers and hisses.]
General Brage, of Wisconsin—I call the gentleman to order, and I ask the ruling
of the Chair. [Applause and hisses.]
The Chair—The gentleman will state dis point of order to
General Brage. The point of order is cries of all down
and great confusion). Aye, you may how, but it
will do you no good (renewed cries of sit down). I
caused state my point of order when the mob centrols
the convention. When order prevails I will state my
point of order. The Coalr (rapping vigorously
to restore restore order)—The Convention will
come to order and the galleries will be quiet,
General Bragg My point of order is that the order of
business which (cries of sit down and go on and tremenddous confusion and moise).

The Chair—The sergoant-at-arms will preserve order
and the g-inteman will proceed to state his point of
order.
General Bragg—My point of order is that the
order of business which this convention is
executing is the nomination of candidates
and on that point I call the gentleman to order and ask
the ruling of the chair.

The Chair—The chair remembers that a similar point of
order was made at the St. Louis Convention, and as the
chair remembers it was sustained [cheers],
but the chair has been disposed to
be exceedingly lenient in allowing the course of remarks,
anticipating the gentleman would come to his nomination
the chair will be obliged to sustain the point of order.
[Cries of good, go on, that is right].

Mr. Manning, of New-York—Mr. President, in behalf of
the New-York delegation. I ask the unanimous
consent of this convention that Mr. Grady
be allowed to proceed cries of "good, that
is right, give

eries of "good,"]

Mr. Grady then proceeded to show that
the laboring and anti-monopoly interests were
opposed to Cleveland and would surely defeat
him in New-York, He advocated the nomination
of Melbonald. Amid great confusion W. Bourke Cockran
spoke against the nomination of Cleveland.

#### NO ENTHUSIASM IN NEW-YORK

The gatherings in front of the newspaper miletin bounds on which were recorded the proceedings of the Chicago Convention vesterday presented a strong contrast to the similar gatherings in June, both in numbers and in composition. When the Republican Convenof people wearing on their faces an air of thoughtfulness and patriotism. Yesterday's crowds were slim and reof the Democratic party in his speech in the June con-vention—" very hungry, and as you may well believe, very thirsty." They were evidently consumed with a desire for the nomination of some one who can get 100,000 offices in his hands for distribution among them. and the general tenor of their comment was that Gave, and was not that man. One young, slim, fair-haired, building-mustached man declared that the Democratle party would make a foot of itself if it nominated. Cleveland, the was taking with a stout, full-bearded, square-shouldered and square-headed man, who said that he, build been voting the Democratic Ticket for more years than the other had lived, adding: "I'll vote for the nominee of the convention whosever he is. If it hadn't been for joint Kelly the Democratic party would have been in power now."

John Kelly the Democratic party would have been in jower now."

"That may be true" said the young man, "but I doubt it. I blame Kelly for slaughtering Lucius Robinson, but in is right this time, and I'll stand by him. I' Geveland's nominated he'll be the worst beaten man the party ever put up. What is be anyhow? Why he's nothing but a toud-stool mushroom! I'd rather see the party go to put tam win with Grover Ciecchand.

Throughout the afternoon it was impossible to find a group of people taking together at any of the buildins in which there was not an overwheiming expression of epinion that Cie-wiand would prove a weak candidate. The fight made against him by Tammany was warmly approved, and the general impression seemed to be that the County Democracy were not esthusiastic in their support. There was no enthusias musufested.

#### THE FIRE RECORD.

Sr. Löuis, July 9 .- A dispatch from St. Joseph, Mo., to the Post-Disputch says the elevator of Augstad & Smith, at Severance, Kan, was burned hast night together with several other buildings. In the elevator were 25,000 bushels of grain, which are a total less. The amount of the loss is \$30,000; insurance un-known. The fire was of incendiary origin. Tota bo, Onio, July 9.—Fire was discovered at neen to-

lay in the lumber yard of the Mitchell & Rowland Lumthe city. The flames communicated with the lumber yards of Nelson, Holland & Co., and thence to that of J. B. Keily. The losses are as follows: The Mitchell & Row-land Lumber Company, \$250,000; insurance, \$255,000; Nelson, Holland & Co., \$70,000; fully insured; J. B. Keily, \$15,000; fully insured. Neurly every insurance company having an agency here was represented in the fire for from \$1,000 to \$7,000 each.

TRENTON, July 9 .- A fire occurred in the works of the surance. The damage was chiefly to the stock and

# RACING AT MON MOUTH LARK TO-DAY.

The three-year-old rillies will contend for the Oaks Stakes at Monmouth Park to-day. Among the coits there is no supremely good three-year-old, and every tresh contest has furnished another name to the list of treah contest has furnished another name to the list of winners. Among the fillies this is not the case, and the swift and beautiful Duchess is neknowledges to be the best of her year. For the Monmonth Cup there are only three entries, Monitor, Barnes and Drake Carter; but the case will be a grand one. In the other races there is promise or excellent running and game durables. For the two year old contest ten starters are promised. The hurdle race would be a cetter test of jumping if the hurdles did not possess such a fatal amerit, at falling. The following are the entites: FIRST RACE, HANDICAP (\$500 ADDED), 1 3-16 MILES.

SECOND RACE, FOR TWO-YEAR-OLDS, 34 MILE. 
 Weight, Name,
 Weight,

 11 ° Relay
 102

 107 Marvel
 103

 107 So.w1
 102
 107 Souri 102 Belinda Filly 102 Nenetsin Florence H. Annie Bush Filly. THIRD RACE, MONMOUTH OARS STAKES, FOR THREE-YEAR-OLD FILLIES, 114 MILES. Owner, Name, Sire W.
Snedeker & Co Duchess Ring dalor
Mr. Keiso Water Lifty King Astonso
R. W. Walden Tolu Ten Brock
G. L. Leriliard Louisetts Gleneig
G. L. Loriliard Economy Enquirer FOURTH RACE, THE MONMOUTH CUP, 2 MILES. honer, Same, Sire, Age Weight,
J. Lordlard Monitor, Goneig agod 134
wyer Bros. Farcos dilet 4 114
'Lordlard Drake Carter Ten Brosck 4 115 FIFTH RACE, PURSE \$500, SELLING, 1 1-16 MILE. Name Age, Weight, Name, Age, Weight, Hartford, 5 110 Felat 3 91 1ytton 4 110 Hottage 4 91 Fond du Lac. 4 107 Manitolia 3 88 Queen Esther, 5 101 Stater 3 80 Luestring 5 47

The sixth race will be a dash of 134 miles over hurdles. directed entries have been made, but declarations of constarters will not be made until one hour before the

# BASEBALL NEWS.

The 13th and 23d Regiment baseball nines played another championship game at Washington Park, Brooklyn, yesterday. The 23d men won by the following

AFFAIRS OF BOWDOIN COLLEGE. BRUNSWICK, Me., July 9 .- The Phi Beta Kappa Society of Bowdoin College held its annual meeting to-day. The officers elected were : President, Joseph W. Symonds; vice-president, the Rev. E. C. Cummings;

secretary and treasurer, Professor F. C. Robinson. The Alumni Association met at 10:30 a. m. The an-The Alumni Association met at 10:30 a.m. The annual addresses were given by the Rev. Dr. Edward Everett Hale, of Roston. Dr. C. R. Packard, of Bath, class of '48, and Dr. Daniel Robinson, class of '73 were nominated to fill vacancies on the Board of Overseers. A motion that the proposed change in the constitution of the Board of Overseers in electing newabers of that body by the alumni of the college should take place was made, and was unanimously carried.

A French physician has discovered that prac-A French physician has discovered that prac-tice on wind instruments instead of causing consumption cures it, and now nothing remains to peace-loving deni-rons over the Rhine but sold blank despair.—(Cincinnati Enquirer.

CANADIANS WIN AT LACROSSE AN EXCITING MATCH ON STATEN ISLAND. THE AMERICAN TEAM DEFEATED BY 3 GOALS TO 1-A STUBBORN HALF-BOUR'S FLAY. On the beautiful grounds of the Staten Island

On the beautiful grounds of the and the Toronto lacrosse team and the Toronto lacrosse team met yesterday. The Americans had just returned from England, where they had gained a remark. able series of victories. The Toronto men brought with them the prestige of an unbroken record and they were confident that they would retain the proud eminence that they had won. The Americans, though fully recognizing the prowess of their opponents, and aware, too, that after some junketing in England and a sea voyage they were not in the best condition for a contest involving both agilly and stamina, nevertheress, were hopeful of success They expected that their reserve pluck would supply all deficiencies of training. In this spirit the rival teams met. The Americans were defeated, but they made a gallant fight of it, and the result was one of the most in

teresting and exciting exhibitions of lacrosse playing ever seen in the vicinity of New-York.

Had the weather been made to order it could hardly have been more delightful. There were ommous clouds in the sky in the afternoon, and some showers fell, but the sky chared up beautifully before the game was be gun. The rain tempered the heat and tinted the gran with a deeper green, and the smooth waters of th glittered in the sunshine. There were about 2,000 spee tators, among them many of the centier sex, who were quick to discover and enthusiastic in applauding the good points of the game. At either end of the ground about 130 yards apart, two poles were placed, each six feet high and with six feet between. These constituted the respective lozen men in striped shirts, armed with lacrosse sticks strove with might and main to get a ball between one pair of poles, or to prevent it from going between the other pair. Simple it seemed, but with all the rules of the game it required a great amount of activity, skill and judgment. Now would be seen a blue-shirted man running with the speed of a deer toward the opposite goal, the ball held in the catgut meshes of his acrosse stick, a man with striped shirt in hot pursuit, other men in striped shirts gathering in front to impede him, and blue-shirted men running to assist him. The blue-shirted man pauses a moment, and, before his pursucrs are upon him, swings the ball to the opposite soal or toward one of his own party, or there occurs i collision, followed by a scrimmage. Less and arms and sticks and blue shirts and striped shirts mingle in apparent inextricable confusion. But, in a moment, the ball is flying over their heads fifty or a hundred yarks

are hotly engaged over the ball. It is a man with a striped shirt, who runs across the field with the ball, his legs working like the spokes in a locomotive wheel, and a blue shirted man is after him, sticking to his bee, sike the ghost of an evil conscience Now the ball comes dangerously near a goal; a shout of warning goes up from one side, cheers from the other, the goal-keeper advances. It rests with him to avert defeat. All eyes are on him. He calculates the fight of the ball to a nicety catches it in the meshes of his stick, and with a deft stroke sends it flying across the field, far over to the opposite goal. The crowd cheers, and then excitement centers in another part of the field for a time. And soit goes on. There is no monotony about the game. The interest never siackens.

away. They quickly disentangle themselves and others

HOW THE TEAMS WERE CONSTITUTED. The game began at a few minutes before 5 o'clock George Massey acted as referee. The two teams were as ranged as follows:

Americans.	Position.	Torontus.
F. S. Wheeler.	Position.	Ross McKennie.
D. BLIDWII	Point	W. 25, Il il lielle
W A 111514	Cover point	J. 25. COREVIE
W. Penniman	1st defence field	J. Dryman
L.C. Gerndi	2d. defence field	W. C. Bonnett,
I. A. Stuff	Sit deten to field	P. Sy, Chivin.
r. M. Marson	Courte neld	To Market
s. J. Poe	1st home field	42 Transacto
C. Similar	2a bome field	12 H Chartle
I. B. P. HI WHI	lst home	F 4 Smith
A. D. Pillenie.		C. A. E. Mc Henry
H H Palen	Captain	R. B. Hamilton.
The American	team wore stripe	1 jerseys and ligh

knee-breeches, the Toronto team light olue shiris and knee-breeches, the Forento team light due shirts and dark bine knee breeches. The captains were not mis formed. They take no active part in the game, but only give orders to their respective fighters. Captain Hambson, in white filannels, looked cool as a cucumber adcainily couldent. Captain Haich looked a trife auxious, but white wake. As the two teams faced each other they seemed not unequally matched in point of size. The Canadian's looked confident; the Americans determined. The former had as their goal-keeper the celebrated Ross McKenzie, boat known of all lacroses players. His big bulk made him compensual amount all the players. There is strength in his sam and fleetness in his begs. He is a tower of strength to his side and no west, but looks coolly magneerined. The Americans had wheelet for goal-keeper and David Brown for point, and they proved worthy of the confidence bestowed in them.

At the start the Canadians took care of the north ern goal and the Americans of the southern goal. When play was called, after a slight scrimmage in the centre of the field, the ball was sent spinning toward the American good. It was quickly returned and stopped by "Jim" Garvin for the Torontos. Bonnel helped it along toward the American quarters, and back it came a, in dangerously near the Canadhan goal. But McKengh was there
to receive it, and he sent it nearly the whole leagth of the
field in front of the American goal. The speciators
cheered him. The ball did not return to the
Camadian side again in that game. Nearer salnearer it crept to the poles that market
the American goal. The striped shirts rushed to its defence, and a confused struggle followed: but it was of
short angatom. "Ed." Smith, with a swip soot, sent tap
ball thying between the poles, and the first goal w as woll
for the Camadians in 54g minutes.

The Camadians smiled a sert of 1-told-you-so smile, but
the Americans looked in no wise disconserted.

HONORS MADE EASY BY THE AMERICANS. The sides changed goals for the second struggle, Out of

ball and tossed it over to the Canadian goal. It was time there was exciting play in that neighborhood, Wheeler and Brown doing good service for the Americana.

time there was excline play in that helginormosis. Wheeler and Brown doing good service for the Americana. Then from out the contusion a man with a striped shirt ran with the ball far down toward the Canadian goal, cheered on by the sympathetic crowd. When stopped by the blue shirt men, he threw the ball behind the Canadian goal, but there the tnevirable McKenzle got hold of it and sent it flying over to the American goal. But the American players were determined to wipe out their defeat and cought in magnificent style. Again the ball was jostled and burded to the Canadian goal, only to be seat back again by McKenzle.

Excitement was now running high. Back and forth and all over the field the ball was flying. The Americans returned to the charge with energy and persistency, it was now or never with them. Simson and Nichols, paying one to the other, dedged a number of blue shirts and got the ball near to the Canadian goal. Nichols passed it to Marson when pressed toe holdy. He pitched it right in from of the Canadian goal. There Johnson helped if niong. The blue-shirted men looked anxious. The ball persisted in hovering about their goal. Nichols passed the firm of the terminal should be a selected there, for ones, Invalincable McKenzle. Thus the Americans won the second game in thirteen minutes. The Canadians looked somewhat surprised but still confident; and the Americans were visibly clated.

TWO MORE GOALS WON BY THE VISITORS. Both sides displayed great energy in the next game; but it was quickly decided. After the "face" Nichola cought the ball but was checked by Garvin. Again he got it and threw it toward the Canadian goal. Marso picked it up and made a wild throw for the Canadian goal. He and Blight then had a little tustle for the ball. Marson getting away with it cleverly. Then Gerry of the Canadians got hold of the ball, ran with it

for the ball, Marson getting away with it eleverly. The Gerry of the Canadians got hold of the ball, ran with it for the American goal, and succeeded in patting it through the Canadians fleeredly winning the game in ly minutes. It was noticeable the Canadians generally proved fleeter runners than the Americans, probably owing to their hetter condition.

Inc. next game was also quickly disposed of. The Canadians were now in high spirits, and played in fine form. Elight and Marson "faced" for the ball. Blight caught it and carried it over to the American goal. "Ed." Smith fook it up, and made shot on the American goal, Most of the American goal. "Ed." Smith fook it up, and made shot on the American goal, Most of the American goal, it is not be all thown in the field. It was then thrown on the Canadian goal, and sent flying back by carried it up the field and threw it through the American goal. Time of game two minutes.

A recess of ten minutes was taken, and when play was resumed the Americans acousted everybody by the great improvement in their play. Their defence was always and their assaults were well executed. They fought with great stubbornness and course, acquiring greater confidence in themsered every minute, Wheeler, Brown, Simen, Gerudt, Stewart and Poe especially distinguishing themselves. Strive as they might the Canadians could not get the ball between the American poles, nor, on the other hand, could the Americans evade the watch-dog Mekenze, and score a goal for themselves. The speciator were most enthusiastic and cheered every good pointly whomsoever made, and they had enough to do keep up with them, there were so many made. Time we called before a goal for themselves. The speciator were most enthusiastic and cheered every good pointly whomsoever made, and they had enough to do keep up with them, there were so many made. Time we called before a goal for themselves. The speciator were most enthusiastic and cheered every good pointly whomsoever made, and they had enough to day on the Pole Grounds, at

HOW THE STAGE REFORMED A GAMELES.

HOW THE STAGE REFORMED A GAMBLES.

From Leaves from the Diary of Charles Greedle.

Direct with Lady Essex. She told me of a curion thing that happened to Lady Becher (Miss. O'Neil), sense time after her marriage she was at a ball, when a lady accosted her and said she was very destrous of making her acquaintance in order to express her gratifule to her for the whole happiness of her life. Lady Becher, some what astonished, asked her what she meant; shen the lady told her that her husband had been a gambler, but that Missey 'Neill's performance of Mrs. Reverey had made so extraordinary and leading an impression dening that the considered that her husband her her the segment of the continuous stages of the continu